FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1850. [NO. 1743.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices.
Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

GEN. TWIGGS'S MIXTURE,
Or Grey Hair Exterminator.

THIS remarkable and almost incredibly successful remedy is said to have been discovered in the following manner: When Gen. Twiggs was in Mexico, during the late war with that country, he was troubled with a cutaneous affection of the head. He applied to a physician, who prescribed a wash. After using it four or five weeks his hair—which was very thick and perfectly white—turned back to exactly its natural color. It was also found that it would entirely and almost at once stop the hair from falling out.
For sale by
SAML J. HINSDALE.
October 21, 1850. 42-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE
Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Linglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.
Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.
The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.
Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

7,366 ACRES of LAND
For Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to move to the West, offers for sale the following

Tracts of LAND,
Lying in the County of Cumberland:

One tract containing 3,751 acres, 300 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large portion of the Wood Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton. There are also about 250 acres valuable Swamp, a portion of which is now cleared, and cannot be surpassed, for fertility and productiveness, by any lands in this section of the State. The remainder of said tract is well timbered with Pine, suitable for saw and turpentine purposes. There are three comfortable Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-buildings; a Mill, running two saws capable of cutting from 4 to 500,000 feet of Lumber in the year; and a good Grist Mill. The location is perfectly healthy, and is about fifteen miles above Fayetteville.

One other tract containing 1700 acres Pine Land, equal to any in the county for Timber and Turpentine purposes, lying within three miles of the River.

One other tract containing 1500 acres Pine Land, lying on both sides of Big Rockfish Creek, well adapted to the Timber and Turpentine business.

One other tract containing 415 acres, lying immediately on the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of Henry Elliot, Esq and James McKethan, equal to any lands in point of fertility on the River, 120 acres of which are now cleared and under good fence.

The first named tract can be so divided as to form three settlements. Terms will be made accommodating.

The Lands will be shown to persons wishing to purchase, by myself or my son J. S. Williams.
ALEX'R WILLIAMS.
Oct. 21, 1850. 42-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his

Plantation

In Robeson county, 15 miles South of Lumberton, on the Georgetown Road, containing 2000 acres, 600 of which are under the highest cultivation.

The Farm is beautifully situated, at the junction of Hog and Ashpole Swamps. The Dwelling House is a large and commodious one, remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. There is on the place an excellent Store House and Doctor Shop. A Store has been kept here for the past four years, and it cannot be excelled in the country for business. Also, a Mill, Cotton Gin, and Press.

The Lands are as good for Corn, Cotton, &c. as any in the lower part of the State. It is well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, the mountains not excepted. I have been living on the place for the past fifteen years, and never have had a case of fever in my family.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase Land will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell; or in my absence, call upon G. H. Floyd and J. T. Harrington, on the premises, who are authorised to make sale of the same.

Address me at Leesville P. O., Robeson.
HINANT FAULK.
White House, Robeson Co., N. C., } 42-6w
October 14, 1850. }

Second Fall Stock.
H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a very large stock of fresh goods, consisting of DRY GOODS of almost every description;—HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
The above goods have been recently selected with much care and will be offered at low prices for cash or good paper.
Oct. 21, 1850. 42-6w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW FIRKINS BUTTER, superior article, for sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
Oct. 22, 1850. 42-3w

TEA! TEA!
BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE
Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act to emancipate and set free a slave man named Peter, residing and commonly known in the Town of Fayetteville by the name of Peter Turner.
Oct. 21, 1850. 42-3wpd

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$50,000!
$30,000!! 5 of $10,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 125, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, November 9, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 30,000, 5 Prizes of 10,000, 5 Prizes of 3,000, 100 do. of 600, &c. &c.
Whole Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$190 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	95 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	47 50
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths	23 75

$35,000.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 128, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1850.
66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,400, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes,		$100 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Halves,	50 00
Ditto	ditto 22 Quarters,	25 00

SPLENDID LOTTERY.
Capital Prize $60,000!
ALSO
$40,000! $20,000! $11,460!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class L, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1850.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Splendid Prize of $60,000, 1 ditto of 40,000, 1 do. of 20,000, 1 Prize of 11,460, 1 of 10,000, 15 Prizes of 2,500, 25 ditto of 2,000, 25 of 1,500, 50 of 1,200, 100 of 1,000, &c. &c.
Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$260 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	32 50

$40,000!
$20,000! $15,000!
50 Prizes of $1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 133, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,842, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
42tf-pd] Alexandria, Virginia

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Mary J. Millar, will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 11th November next, (being Monday of the Superior Court,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:—

Sixty Acres of LAND, situate about three quarters of a mile north-east of the Court House, formerly known as the Colin Shaw place, about one-half cleared and the remainder in woods. That portion cleared is now under cultivation, and is well adapted to the raising of corn, hay, &c.

The vacant LOT on Grove St., nearly opposite the Jail, containing one-quarter of an Acre, adjoining Benbow on the east, and Mrs. Dawson's lot on the west and north.

The LOT, with all the improvements thereon, on the north-east corner of the Court House square, containing half an Acre. The Buildings on this Lot were originally constructed with all the conveniences for accommodating Boarders and entertaining Travellers. It was long and favorably known as Millar's Tavern. Its proximity to the Court House gives it advantages as a public stand.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold the ***Pew*** lately owned by Mrs. Millar in the Presbyterian Church, designated in the plan of said Church as No. 8.

☞ The Real Estate will be sold on a credit of twelve months, interest from date. The Pew will be sold on a credit of six months, interest from date.

A. McLEAN, Ex'r
of M. J. Millar.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1850. 40-ts

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.
Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S
Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,
For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

Watches and Jewelry.

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the
Watch and Silversmith Business,
and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as
Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage;) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch. A share of the trade is solicited.
W. PRIOR,
At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Corn-Shellers, Wrought and Cut Nails, Cast, German and Blister Steel, Swedes and English Iron, Saddlery, Crockery and Glass Ware.

—ALSO—

Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3—in whole, half and quarter Barrels; also, Kits, No 2; also, Mess and extra prime Pork. New York Superfine Flour, a good article.

The above stock embraces very many new styles, and is altogether the best we have ever opened. Our customers, and the public, are solicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as circumstances will admit.

A CARRYALL—On sale, a newly fitted up Carryall, cheap. Inquire at Mr. A. H. Whitfield's Carriage Factory.
THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.
October 4, 1850. 40-6w

Boarding House,
Court House Square, Fayetteville, N. C.,
By John Stewart.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and if prompt attention, good ostlers and servants, and the best the market affords, will satisfy, I am satisfied I can please. I am determined nothing shall be left undone that will give my patrons comfort. My whole time will be devoted to the House and Stables.
JOHN STEWART.
October 7, 1850. 40-1m

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill,
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road. East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.
WM. J. BUCHANAN.
Oct. 12. 41-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine. Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the next Legislature, to restore to the citizens of Bladen County the power of electing their own Committee-men for Common Schools.
NEILL KELLY.
Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 5.

New Fall GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of
SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Consisting of every description for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear;
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.,
Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally.
☞North-East Corner Market Square.☜
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 21, 1850. 38-2m

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for **1851,** just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to
WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.
Instruction also given on the Guitar.
Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.
L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.
WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

2,000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his Land, lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco, or Cotton; is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

☞ *Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in payment.*

Persons desirous of seeing the above Land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother, on the premises.
JOSEPH T. HUNTER.
Sept. 23, 1850. 39-6w

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Town of Lumberton, in the County of Robeson.
Oct. 5, 1850. 40-tmL

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1850.

Arthur D. Wilson and Young Wilson, *vs.* David Coob, wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel M. Wilson, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.
Witness, J. R Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in August 1850.
J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
August 24, 1850. 39-6w

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. No. 1 Supr. kiln-dried FLOUR, from the Manayunk Mills, Delaware.
For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

CLOSE UP.

ALL unsettled Accounts on our Ledger older than 1st January, 1849, must be settled, or we will put them in the hands of a Constable.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1850. 35-tf

MANTUA-MAKING.
To the Ladies of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Miss ELIZABETH EVANS
HAS taken the Weeks House, (near Mr. Gee's,) where she intends making Dresses, &c. She solicits the patronage of the public, and flatters herself that she can give general satisfaction to her employers. Her charges will be moderate.
October 11, 1850. 41-3w

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 17th Sept. last, his bound apprentice boy named ALEXANDER LOCKLAER, aged about 17 years. All persons are cautioned against harboring the said boy. PETER DUNCAN.
Red Banks, Robeson co., Oct. 10. 41-3wpd

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted will confer a favor by calling at Cook & Johnson's and paying up, as an early settlement of the affairs of the concern is earnestly desired.
COOK & POWELL.
October 12, 1850. 41-3w

To the Heirs at Law of Mary Henry, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Personal Estate of the late Miss Mary Henry is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased, and that I, as her Administrator, have filed a Petition to sell the Real Estate, according to act of Assembly.

You are therefore notified to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December 1850, then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why a sale of said Real Estate should not be made by Decree of said Court.
JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r
of Mary Henry, dec'd.
Sept. 19, 1850. 38-6w

Notice.

Taylor & Underwood

HAVE REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by G. & H. McMillan, on Green street. They are now receiving a complete
Stock of Goods,
direct from New York, embracing a great variety, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

☞ All are invited to call and see before purchasing.
Aug. 31, 1850. 35-2m

Constantly Manufacturing,

First Quality ETHEREAL OIL, at the lowest market prices; with pure CAMPHINE and PINE OIL, LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, CHANDELIERS, &c., by the package, dozen or single one. Also, a fresh importation of Gothic Waiters, Bohemian Ware, &c. &c., all of which will be sold very cheap.
The Trade are invited to call and examine for themselves.
J. S. TOUGH, 274 Baltimore st., opposite Hanover.
Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1850. 38-6w

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acidities or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half ravious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.
JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest.
Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:
Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,
LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by S. J HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville: And at Cheriw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.
August 15, 1850. 33-eowtfan

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to make a Plank Road from Dumas's Ferry on the Pee Dee, running on the left bank of said river to Hailey's Ferry on the same, and from thence to Elizabeth-town, on the Cape Fear river, above Wilmington.
MANY CITIZENS.
Oct. 8, 1850. 42-2w

One Price and no Variation!

CANDY
At $12 50 per Hundred Pounds!!

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his customers and the public for their liberal patronage, and would inform them that he continues to manufacture his great
VARIETIES OF CANDIES,
All of which are WARRANTED TO STAND WELL in any climate.
He also deals in every variety of GREEN, DRIED AND PRESERVED
FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,
All of which will be sold at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ All goods warranted according to representation. List of articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Persons dealing in Confectionary, Fire Works, &c. are invited to call.

☞ *Goods delivered Free of Drayage.*☜
JOSEPH R. MANN,
Candy Manufactory and Fruit Store,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Sept. 16, 1850. 38-6w

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th days of NOVEMBER next, *ALL HIS PROPERTY*, consisting of
Real Estate and Valuable Personal Property,
In Albemarle, Stanly county, N. C. The Real Estate consists of the HOTEL, which will be sold, together with several convenient and comfortable Offices attached to the same. Also, 12 TOWN LOTS, on some of which the Hotel, Kitchen, Stables, and all the other necessary Houses are situated.

Also, will be sold at the same time, all the FURNITURE of the Hotel, consisting of about 20 Beds and Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Also, several Horses, one Wagon, one fine Carriage, Cattle, &c., and Six Likely NEGROES.

The subscriber is anxious and determined to sell, wishing to seek that repose so congenial to old age, which is only to be found in retired life. All persons wishing to invest in such property as that above described, would do well to call and examine it, as he considers himself at liberty, notwithstanding this advertisement, to dispose of it at private sale.
DANIEL FREEMAN.
Albemarle, Sept. 17, 1850. 38-6w

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

The returns of the CENSUS *are coming in with wonderful regularity and dispatch.* I have looked over some of them at the Census Bureau, and find them to be complete in every respect. The schedules are so admirably arranged that the marshals appear to find little difficulty in filling them. For instance, I took up the returns from Augusta, Me., and went through them. They present an admirable view, complete in every respect, of the industrial pursuits, the *life* statistics, and the moral condition of the town. I asked the question of the intelligent Superintendent, Mr. Kennedy, whether the returns from the South and West were coming in with a similar accuracy? He said that so far they had entirely met his views. The system, he thinks, is so excellent that failures will not often occur. If the system be carried out, it will present the most admirable view of the moral and industrial condition of a nation. Several of the foreign Ministers have visited the bureau, and expressed great surprise and admiration at the facility with which the great work is carried on, as well as at the comprehensiveness of the plan, and the accuracy of its execution.
Wash. Corr. Journal of Comm.

Recognition of Voice between the Ewe and the Lamb.—The acuteness of a sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat among a thousand, all bleating at the same time. Besides, the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who, amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things that have ever amused me more than a sheep-shearing, and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into a fold, set out all the lambs to the hill, and then set out the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice it rushes from the crowd to meet her; but instead of finding the rough, well-clad, comfortable mamma which it left an hour or a few hours ago, it meets a poor, naked, shivering, a most deplorable-looking creature. It wheels about, and, uttering a loud tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests its flight; it returns, flies and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times before the reconcilement is fairly made up.—*The Ettrick Shepherd.*

Newspaper Dog.—The Albany Knickerbocker boasts of a dog "connected with that office" who excels in sagacity all other newspaper dogs recently noticed. He belongs to one of the carriers, and was in the daily habit of accompanying his master, and served upwards of six hundred papers. The carrier was taken sick the other day and could not carry his route, but the dog undertook the duty, and, accompanied by an office boy, stopped at the house of every subscriber. Strange to say, he did not miss a subscriber, and in this respect he showed himself more faithful than some biped carriers.

Mr. G. P. R. James, the Novelist, has declared, in the proper court, his intentions to become a citizen of the United States. Messrs. Stringer & Townsend have contracted with him for a new novel, which is to appear as a serial in the pages of their International Monthly.

From the Lambertville, N. J. Diarist.
SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

I have just returned from seeing a very remarkable fact in natural history. The exhibition took place in the court-yard of Mr. L. S. Corwell of New Hope.

The phenomenon to which I refer, was that of innumerable small *worms*, of a peculiar appearance, forming or interlinking themselves together, in one continuous string of mass, in shape and appearance, most strikingly resembling a *spike;* and like a snake, moving forward together as a body.

When it was first seen, I understand that it was about fifteen or sixteen inches long, perfectly resembling a common snake of that size, in shape and proportion, head, neck, body and tail. Before I arrived; it had been accidentally trodden upon, and broken into several fragments; and but one small portion seemed to re-form. It was, I believe, what had previously constituted the tail. When I first saw it, there was no resemblance whatever to a snake; but a rather confused though continuous string, about six or seven inches long with a branch joined to it, about a third of the way from one end, and nearly as long as the shorter part of the main string, somewhat resembling, although, the letter Y. I understand from Mr. Corwell and others, who were watching it, that when it was first observed, after the accident, it appeared without any branch; but considerably bent in that direction, forming an obtuse angle at the point from which the branch afterward started out, resembling the letter Y with the right branch broken off.

It was soon manifest that as this branch elongated the other shortened; and not by any *apparent* movement of the worms composing it, in that direction. It was not long before the whole of this first left hand branch was absorbed, and the other, which was to be the *head* of the snake, moving on very considerably, while the lower end, which was to be the tail, remained in *position* stationary—but all the time growing perceptibly *smaller*. As soon as the first branch had disappeared, the mass began to assume the shape and appearance of a real snake, with a very well formed flattish head, compressed neck, and body and tail in most exact proportion. And then the whole mass, as one body, as a real snake, began to move forward, very slow, to be sure, but perceptib

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVERS.

I have recently discovered that public attention is turning to what I have always thought the most valuable improvement now in process of construction in the State, I allude to the Slack-water navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers. That work is at this time rapidly progressing, and will be completed within twelve months from this time; and completed in a manner, that will do credit to the builders.—The contractors are executing the work in a style, that convinces every examiner of the permanency and utility of the improvement. The most skeptical have concluded, that the Locking and Damming is the improvement to benefit the great farming interest of the State, in consequence of the cheapness of transportation by water, the cost and durability of the work after construction, and its location, being directly through the most fertile region of the State. The cost of this work on the most difficult of our Rivers to improve, is less than two thousand dollars per mile. And after the work is once erected, the wear and tear is nothing, compared with that of Rail or Plank Roads. There will be occasionally some little repairs to a Lock Gate, on the upper part of the Lock walls, which are not always wet; but the lower part of the Locks and the whole of the Dams, which will at all times be wet, will last for an age. The Locks are constructed in such a way that the decayed timber can be taken down to the surface of the water and re-placed with new, without interrupting the part below water which will be found to be perfectly sound. The timbers in the Locks are all laid horizontally, and the foundations are four feet below the surface of the water, and are laid in an excavation in solid rock. Hence, the first four feet, which is the most expensive part of the whole work, is permanently fixed, and will, at all times, be under water and sound. That portion of the lock wall which is above water, is made of the best kind of pitch pine, heart timber, and will last fifteen or twenty years, without repairs, and can then be repaired without interrupting the balance of the work, simply by taking down the timber and stone to the surface of the water, replacing it with new timber, and filling it with the same stone, the cost of which will be very little.

This work is designed to be extended to Wilkesborough, by connecting the Deep River with the Yadkin by a Portage Railroad, and a Slack-water navigation for Steamboats of shallow draft, from the connection to Wilkesborough. The survey has just been completed, a report of which will be submitted to the next Legislature. The route across the land is a good one, and can be built cheap, except about three miles—the grade of which is sixty-eight feet to the mile, and the country rough.—This portion of the Road will cost fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars per mile; but when the whole of the line is taken together, it will be a cheap Road, and the distance a little over forty miles. The Yadkin is a splendid River, and can be improved by Locking and Damming for about twelve hundred dollars per mile, from Holmes's Mill, where the road intersects it, to Wilkesborough, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. I have been informed by the Engineer, that the foundations for the Locks and Dams are very good, and the material for building plenty at all points. I was present when Bean's Shoals were surveyed. Those Shoals have been looked upon as the great obstacle to be overcome to a successful navigation of that River. The whole fall in them, a distance of four miles, is forty feet and a fraction, which can be overcome by building four or five Locks and Dams, eight to ten feet high—making the whole Shoal one still pool of water. These Locks and Dams can be built very cheap, as the stone is already quarried on the old Canal, which, I suppose, could be used for that purpose; provided the Engineer should not conclude to improve the Canal.

If this improvement is completed, (and I see no great obstacle to prevent it; for if the State will not assist her enterprising citizens in it, I believe they will build it themselves,) the western portion of North Carolina will be one of the most desirable countries I ever saw. The atmosphere is delightful, the soil rich, and the water pure and cool, and when this improvement is erected, it will create a water power for all sorts of manufacturing purposes, the raw material for which is there, in great abundance.

I know of no country that could offer as many inducements, if there was an easy and cheap way of getting the products to a good market. The soil is not only rich, but it abounds in minerals of the most desirable qualities, such as Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Soapstone, Lime, and Marble; all of which will be brought into market, as soon as this improvement is completed. Thousands of idle mechanics and other laborers, who are now strolling about the country, hunting work, could be profitably employed in that region, in tilling that productive soil, building up villages and manufactories on the River, and laboring in them after they were built.—About twenty miles from Salem, I saw (at Mr. Glenn's,) a very fine house in a state of erection, the fire-places of which were made of the most beautiful Soapstone, and the plastering of the house made of Lime—both of which were procured in that immediate neighborhood. When I saw the Lime slacking, and was told that I was within two miles of the quarry, and that it was inexhaustible, I felt that my own county, in consequence of that lime, would in a short time be doubled in value. If Chatham county had that Lime, she would double her wheat crop the first year, and in a short time, she would treble her whole production. It is just what we lack to scatter on the litter in the Farm Yard, to produce the very finest kind of wheat, and I think we should strain every nerve to reach it as soon as possible. We could have the stone quarried and brought down on our tow-boats, and burned on our farms, which would be a great saving in expense, and we should avoid the risk of getting it wet on its passage.

The South Yadkin is also a very fine stream, and, I understand, can be improved in the same way, to within a few miles of the Catawba, which might be connected by a Portage Road, and that River be improved almost to the mountains. If these improvements were made, we should command the whole trade of the western portion of the State, and be able to furnish that rich section not only with dry goods and groceries, but what is more important, with a currency, which we never have been able to do, and which we never will be able to do, until we can command the trade. The whole west is alive to the extension of the improvement. They are locked up without any market within reach, and they look to this work as a key to their future prosperity.

What will Wilmington and Fayetteville do to advance this work? Are they going to lie still and see the up country strain every nerve for their benefit, and not come to their assistance? Do they not know, that whenever the produce is on the River, it is bound to reach them? They certainly do, and they certainly wish to obtain the produce of the most productive portion of North Carolina. Then I say, come to their assistance and they will carry out this important work.

Wilmington, it is well known, has been more liberal and patriotic than any other portion of North Carolina, in subscribing to the public works of Internal Improvement; but I think on this occasion, she has dealt with a sparing hand to the work which is calculated to do her more real benefit than all the works put together. When this main artery is completed to the Mountains, all the minor streams will be improved. There is a company of gentlemen at this time getting white-oak pipe staves on the New Hope for the Wilmington Market. That stream, the Haw River, the South Yadkin, and all other tributaries that are of sufficient size, will be improved, and when there are no streams, Plank Roads will be built from the Rivers, with the productive neighborhoods the whole length of the line, throwing the whole of the produce into Wilmington for exportation. The line from Wilmington to Wilkesboro', by the water, is upwards of four hundred miles in length, and the whole line running through the most productive portion of the State. I expect to see large droves of fat cattle from Ashe County transported on the Cape Fear for the Fayetteville and Wilmington markets. The Irish potato crop will be a source of much profit to our Mountain counties. They can produce them there in great abundance and of the finest quality. The Mountain Potato is considered here, equal if not superior, to the Northern, and which never sells in this market for less than a dollar per bushel, and sometimes as high as two. The hay crop, too, will pay a handsome profit, by being transported to Fayetteville or Wilmington. In Wilkes, it is worth three or four dollars per Ton; in Fayetteville, I saw it selling this summer at one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred, and that hay was shipped from Massachusetts to Wilmington and then transported up the River on our Steamboats to Fayetteville. Now shall we allow Massachusetts to furnish our markets with hay, when our own Mountain Counties could furnish twenty such markets with a much better article at a reduced price? I know that every North Carolinian who is possessed of the proper Southern feeling and has that State pride which every one ought to possess, is ready to answer the question in the negative. Then I say, let us make this improvement, which will certainly prevent it, and will produce prosperity and an intimacy of our people, from the Ocean to the Mountains. S. M.

A New Invention.—We have had the pleasure of examining a small engine, so unlike any other that we have ever seen, so novel, yet so simple, that we cannot help calling the attention of our readers to it. Our ideas of a steam engine have always connected with it an endless variety of valves, rods, and complicated machinery, which we supposed to be indispensable; but we have seen an engine working with perfect ease and wonderful rapidity, without connecting rod, cross-head, slides, slide-valve, or eccentric rod, and having much greater power with the same amount of steam than the ordinary engines, working with all the complicated machinery.

The steam is let into a small cylinder, which encloses one end of the shaft, passes through the shaft to the cylinder which forms the arm, the cylinder revolving with the shaft. Here we have the whole of the steam engine. We have seen it making its revolutions so rapidly that nothing could be seen of the piston rod, and would have been at perfect loss to have told where the propelling power was.

The advantages secured by this invention are immense. It does away with the complicated machinery so liable to derangement; and as there is no friction, therefore, to overcome, the same quantity of steam must give about two-sevenths more power. It even, doing away with the complicated machinery, does away with a very large portion of the expense of the steam-engine. Every portion can now be made in the lathe, and we think any good shop could turn out a complete saw-mill engine in ten days, if they have the right of this invention.

This is but another display of the inventive genius of our townsman, A. A. Wilder, Esq., who intends going East immediately for the purpose of exhibiting the invention in the Eastern cities, where we have no doubt it will be properly appreciated.

The engine is at the steam-engine works, corner of Brush and Woodbridge streets; and Messrs. Walker and Hastings invite all to call and see it.

Detroit Free Press.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 20.

Capture of Counterfeiters.—A gang of counterfeiters was arrested last night, and caught in the act of printing $10 bills. From $8,000 to $10,000 counterfeit money was seized.

Almost Prophetic.—The old Columbian Magazine, published in Philadelphia in 1787, contains an article, speculative and humorous, in which the writer professed to have dreamed that he perused a newspaper published in 1850, and among other paragraphs the following:

"BOSTON, 30th April.—At length the canal across the Isthmus of Darien is completed. It is about 60 miles long and a half mile broad. First-rate vessels-of-war can easily sail through. The cost has been about $100,000. Two vessels belonging to this port, two to Philadelphia, and one to New York, sailed through the 29th January last, bound for Canton, in China."

"PHILADELPHIA, May.—Delegates from the thirtieth new State, laid off a few months since by order of Congress, lately arrived at Columbia, and, on producing their credentials, were received into the federal council."

There is much truth in fancy.

Cincinnati Times.

South Carolina Election.—All the present Representatives in Congress from South Carolina, except one, have been re-elected without opposition. Their names, placed in the order of the Districts they represent, are as follows:

1. Daniel Wallace,	5. Armistead Burt,
2. Jas. L. Orr,	6. William Aiken,
3. Jos. A. Woodward,	(vice Mr. Holmes)
4. John McQueen,	7. Wm. F. Colcock.

Election Results in Pennsylvania.—Contrary to the first report, the result of the Congressional election in Pennsylvania stands, fifteen Democratic and nine Whig members. The first intelligence allowed only eight Whigs, and sixteen on the other side. The first impression of the vote for State Senate turns out also to be erroneous, it being now ascertained that the Whigs have a majority of one in that body. In the lower House, the Democratic majority is considerable. Nothing can be more enigmatical than the politics of Pennsylvania. In the memorable Presidential contest of 1844, the Democratic banner, which streamed from every hamlet, was inscribed "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842." Every where Mr. Polk was proclaimed a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay; and a very equivocal and insincere letter from Mr. Polk to Mr. Kane of Philadelphia, was every where quoted in verification of the falsehood.—Falsehood it certainly was, if there be any truth in history; for Mr. Polk had scarcely got warm in the Presidential seat, before his Secretary Walker laid heavy axe at the root of protection, and sent it toppling down into an abyss—where it is likely to remain, if dependant on Pennsylvania help for rescue. With constant professions of devotion to domestic industry on the lips of that strange people, they have almost invariably confided their interests to a party who cherish towards those interests a deadly hostility. This is exceedingly *wise*, and probably the period is not far distant when that Bœotian commonwealth will reap the fruits. There is scarcely an exchange paper from that State,—always excepting the *purely political* hacks,—which does not record the extinguishment of a furnace fire, or the suspension of some tottering manufactory.—*Richmond Whig.*

What the Florida Election Decides.—In the recent election in Florida, Mr. E. C. Cabell was elected Member of Congress over Major Beard. The following declaration from the two candidates shows the platform on which each stood:—

"In the Florida Republican of the 15th instant, (Aug.) I am charged with the Declaration that I would prefer a Dissolution of the Union to the passage of the late bill, now no more, which was misnamed the Compromise bill.

"I acknowledge the Declaration, and shall plead justification. JOHN BEARD."

"Major Beard is for 'dissolution of the Union,' because of the passage of the Texas Boundary, California, and Territorial Bills, which together make up the 'Omnibus' or 'Compromise' Bill. I am not. The issues are Union or Disunion—I am for Union: Peace or War—I am for Peace.

"E. C. CABELL"

Mr. Cabell was elected by an increased majority over that which he formerly obtained.

The Hon. Solomon Foot, Whig, formerly a leading member of the House of Representatives from Vermont, has been elected by the Legislature of that State a Senator in Congress, to succeed Mr. Phelps, whose term expires on the third of March next.

Mayor of New York.—The Hon. Fernando Wood, the newly nominated Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York city, having been interrogated by the Land Reformers and the Industrial Congress upon certain measures of "reform," replies that he is in favor of giving farms to everybody; thinks that eight hours a day is enough for the laboring man; that it is desirable to live in well ventillated buildings, and finally, if elected Mayor, he will do all he can to limit the exaction of landlords and sub-landlords.

Drum and Fife.—These martial parties are generally found together; and such turns out to be the case in the Pennsylvania Legislature, where Mr. Augustus Drum, democrat, and Mr. James Fife, whig, have been elected to represent their respective militant followers. Of course they will play a different *tune* in the Legislature, being of opposite politics. By the way, the latest accounts say that *Drum is beaten* by 79 votes. This, if true, will be delightful music to the whigs of that State, as it gives them not only all the music, such as they can extract from their *Fife*, but a clear majority of one in the State Senate. It is, therefore, very important to know if the report be true that *Drum* is beaten. We have announced it, and contradicted it, some three or four times.

P. S. Drum has been "knocked on the head," his opponent, by the official returns, having a majority of 79.—*Balt. Clipper.*

A man who died recently in the Commercial Hospital, at Cincinnati, from a gun-shot wound, survived sixty-eight hours after the ball had passed through the right auricle of the heart! This is certainly a remarkable phenomenon in the history of surgery. Upon a post mortem examination the ball was found lodged in the spinal bone, after also passing through the edge of the lung.

Another, almost as remarkable.—John Richards, of Gold-Hill, received two pistol balls just above the left ear. They ranged upward through the brain. The wounds were probed to the depth of four or five inches, but the balls were not extracted. And yet the man lived about eight days, in the full possession of his senses.

Salisbury Watchman.

A Jurenile Philosopher.—"Well, my little fellow," said a certain professor to a sucking philosopher whose mamma had been teazing the learned knight to test the astonishing abilities of her boy, "what are the properties of heat?" "The chief property of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them." "Very good, indeed. Can you give me a familiar example?" "Yes, sir. In summer, when it is hot, the day is long; while in winter, when the day is cold, it becomes very short." The learned knight stopped his examination, and was lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his observation.

"How shall I stir the fire without interrupting the music?" "Between the bars," was replied.

The Administration.—The annexed brief but comprehensive view of the character of the Administration, (says the National Intelligencer,) and of the estimation in which it is held by the whole country, is from that independent and excellent paper the Alexandria Gazette. It is the dictate of a candid and well-informed judgment, and it is seldom that there are found in any journal so many truths in so few lines. So obviously just, indeed, are these views of the Administration, that we doubt if there could be found an intelligent man, not a mere trader in party politics, who would be willing to dispute their correctness:

"The course of the Administration is so eminently national and patriotic that we see it is extremely difficult for the opposition presses to direct any serious assaults against its measures. It presents no points which are open to its antagonists, for it confines itself strictly to the proper discharge of its duties and the full execution of the laws. It does not meddle with the politics of the country; it does not go out of its way to seek for popularity; it does not trim its sails to catch any popular breeze; it does not interfere with matters foreign to its legitimate business. We have an Administration that has already given proof that it *means* well—and it is daily showing that it *does* well. As long as it pursues this course, it deserves the approbation of the people, however much it may be sought to be obstructed by the mere politicians of the day, who are forming combinations for selfish or party purposes."

THE FUGITIVE BILL.

Judge Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, gives in exposition of the intent of the provision for the reclamation of fugitives from service and of the old law of Congress, which is in all respects applicable to the new. He says:

"This clause (the one providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves) was introduced into the constitution solely for the benefit of the slaveholding States, since in many States no aid whatever would be allowed to the owners; and sometimes, indeed, they met with open resistance. It is obvious that these provisions for the arrest and removal of fugitives of both classes contemplate summary ministerial proceedings, and not the ordinary course of judicial investigations, to ascertain whether the complaint be well founded, or the claim of ownership be established beyond all legal controversy. In cases of suspected crimes, the guilt or innocence of the party is to be made out at his trial, and not upon the preliminary inquiry whether he shall be delivered up. All that would seem in such cases to be necessary is, that there should be *prima facie* evidence before the executive authority to satisfy its judgment that there is probable cause to believe the party guilty, such as, upon an ordinary warrant, would justify his commitment for trial.

"And in the cases of fugitive slaves there would seem to be the same necessity of requiring only *prima facie* proofs of ownership, without putting the party to a formal assertion of his rights by a suit at the common law. Congress appear to have acted upon this opinion, and accordingly, in the statute upon this subject, (that of 1793,) have authorized summary proceedings before a magistrate, upon which he may grant a warrant for removal."

The Fugitive Slave Law has been denounced as unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, by a synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church assembled at Pittsburg, on the 17th instant, at which two hundred ministers and elders were present. A committee, the majority of whom were opposed to the act, was appointed to report on the subject. The Annual Convention of the Unitarians, at Springfield, Mass., and the New York Evangelical Association, in session at Poughkeepsie, have manifested a similar spirit.

The New York Baptist State Convention, recently in session at Brookport, passed resolutions declaring the new fugitive slave law contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, opposed to the immunities granted by the constitution to every citizen, and opposed to the law of God. They repudiated it, and pledged themselves not to aid in its execution, but to use every effort for its repeal.

The Unitarian Convention, at Springfield, declared for a repeal of the fugitive slave law. Rev. Mr. Pierpont denounced those who were unwilling to vote against the law as practically atheists.

The Right Spirit.—We understand that the leading merchants of the city are about to call a mass meeting for the purpose of "ratifying the Compromises of the Constitution." It will be a great Union demonstration, embracing the good citizens of all parties. This course we have often recommended as the only proper movement to counteract the influence of the disorganizers.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

More of the Right Spirit.—The call for $100 towards relieving the slave Starkey, of N. C., resulted in a tender of $470 on Saturday. A New York merchant put down the first fifty dollars; a Savannah merchant and slaveholder, the second fifty; $50 were then paid by one who would not leave his name, at the Journal office, and the rest came in from various quarters. This makes 41 slaves redeemed in a few months by those who detest the Abolitionists and Disunionists. How much better is all this than the crowns of gold and honors voted at Cazenovia, to confer renown upon Chaplin. May not the slave ask in vain of the present and the past, "Who is my neighbor?"—*New York Express.*

Now that a full acknowledgment of our Constitutional right to reclaim our fugitive slaves is put upon the statute book, notwithstanding a Northern majority in each branch of Congress, and by the approval of a Northern President, the South is under every obligation of honour and policy to stand by it. Its repeal should convince every Southern man, that the hostility of the North to slavery is too intense to be consistent with the permanence of the present Union. And, for one, we say, that let the man who declares for the repeal of this law be Whig or Democrat, let him call himself Union man or Free Soiler, we can find no excuse for his meditated warfare upon the dearest interests of the Southern people. He proposes that which cannot take place without driving the South to disunion and all its consequences.—*Richmond Times.*

The value of real and personal estate in the city of New York, as ascertained by a recent assessment, is $286,060,676, being nearly thirty millions more than the assessed value of the previous year.

A Repenting Husband.—A Mr. Obadiah Williams appears over his own signature in an Onondaga paper in this forgiving manner:

Whereas, I might have been mistaken in advertising my wife Mary as having no "cause or provocation" to leave my bed and board; and whereas, she has returned unto the same, I hereby revoke all my former notice.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES

CONSIDER THESE THINGS.

"Just received another lot of those celebrated Troy Cooking Stoves."

A heading like the above, is not strange in your columns. Does any body know how many thousands of dollars are yearly sent North from Virginia, for that one article? Have not we as good water power, as good iron and coal, as they have at the North, or as skillful mechanics?

"Just received two hundred dozen Corn Brooms from the North."

It is an ascertained fact that half a million of dollars is yearly paid for brooms imported into Virginia. Are not the James river bottoms as good for raising broom corn as the Connecticut? Won't somebody plant a few acres next spring? The crop is said to be worth $50 to $100 per acre.

"Just received 100 bales Northern Hay."

Is it a fact that Virginia cannot raise Hay to feed her own stock? I have seen even this dry season, at least three tons per acre, on land that a very few years since was worth no more than ——— in fact as poor a piece of land as could be found in the State. What crop pays better at $15 to $20 per ton!

"Just received 50 barrels of fine Northern Apples."

How many thousands are paid annually for fruit, even in Richmond? The world may be challenged to produce a finer climate, for fruit of any kind, congenial to the climate, than old Virginia. So it may be said for potatoes, and hundreds of other articles. The above article is not intended as any reproach on our Northern brethren; all praise, on the contrary; and I should be very glad to see them among us and ——— *fill it out yourself.*

NOUS VERRONS.

Improvement in the Manufacture of Iron.—The American Railroad Journal publishes the following extract of a letter, relative to an improvement in the manufacture of iron, which has been introduced with great success in Scotland:

"We learn that a leading iron manufacturer in this neighborhood has lately fitted up a furnace for the manufacture of pig iron, upon the principle of conducting the coal gas that escapes from the mouth of the furnace, and bringing it by flues underneath. This furnace turned out 245 tons in one week, under this new process, against 180 per week, the greatest yield ever made in the old way. The amount of coal consumed per ton was only 2600 pounds, against 4200 pounds per ton by the old process."

The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The Senior Bishop (Soule,) and Rev. Messrs. John Early, D. D., William A. Smith, D. D., and A. L. P. Green, D. D. are now in this city as commissioners on behalf of the latter Church, to prosecute its alleged claim to a certain portion of the property acquired by the Church previous to the secession of the Southern branch.

Suits are brought, we understand, in the United States courts, simultaneously in this city and in Cincinnati, because the great bulk of the property in dispute lies partly in both cities. This is a most important case, and has been in agitation for several years; it enlists the interests of the largest religious denomination in the U. States.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Hats.—Among the minor matters to which the attention of reformers need directing are dress and costume. Science and art have invaded the palace, the cottage, the workshop, the prison; concerned themselves with the flesh we eat, the air we breathe, the houses we dwell in, the streets along which we walk. It is high time that they should deign to look at the clothes we wear. Possibly more than one article of our costume, ugly and expensive as it is from hat to boot, will meet its condemnation in the great gathering of the coming year. Look, for example, at the European hat. Grim, stiff, unsightly, uncomfortable, it has not a redeeming feature. Yet from year to year we go on wearing it; and even capricious fashion refuses to meddle with this mode. We owe the hat to France, whose proverbial good taste in dress is certainly here, as, indeed, in male dress generally, at fault. The native English hat, whether worn soberly, as in the commonwealth time, or with the dancing plume of the Restoration, was characteristic and useful. We never turn over the prints of those times without envying our fathers the ease of their soft and shady coverings. Ours are neither. While they bound the temples with red and pamin lines, they expose the face to both wind and rain. Our neighbors across the channel we see propose to send over to the great exhibition a variety of new ideas in the way of male head-dress; perhaps this may lead to a revolution in English hats. The turban is at least picturesque, the Greek cap is gorgeous, the old German slouch hat is comfortable, the helmet affords protection; every covering that we remember has some good quality in its form except the sections of funnel now worn.—*London Athenæum.*

A Caution to hasty Eaters.—Mr. Wm. Burdick, of Newport, R. I., while eating supper on Wednesday, choked himself with a piece of beefsteak. Medical aid soon removed the obstruction, but the pulse had ceased, and he was pronounced dead. Artificial means of restoring life were resorted to—cold water was dashed upon his face—artificial respiration was attempted, and he was bled freely. After the last had been done, consciousness was suddenly restored, he raised his head quickly, pointed to his throat, and said "gone!" After the overwhelming feeling of suffocation and impending death, Mr. Burdick had no recollection of any painful sensation, or of any of the circumstances which occurred, until after he was bled.

The Missourians are rivalling the Yankee cuteness at passing off wooden nutmegs and bacon hams, which has grown into a proverb. The Memphis Enquirer says that a few days since a cask of bacon was opened by Messrs. Cook & Hawley, of that city, and they found therein *thirty-nine pounds of pine knots!* The cask was received from St. Louis.

Peaches.—The New York peach trade has virtually closed for the year, although a few peaches still remain in the market. The total number of baskets sent to New York from New Jersey, since the 22d of August, amounts to 1,338,509. Thirteen steamers were employed during the whole season in conveying these to New York.

FROM THE RALEIGH TIMES.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTIONS.

We invite attention to the Communication in our paper to-day, signed "Alamance," proposing the holding of one or two Conventions in this City, next winter, of the Miners, Manufacturers, and Mechanics, and of the Editors of the State. We have heretofore favored these suggestions, when made by a writer in the Greensboro' Patriot; and we design to offer a few remarks by way of pointing out some of the useful information it is desirable to obtain by such meetings.

The extent of our Manufactures, Mining operations, and the artistic skill and invention of our Mechanics, is absolutely unknown by our people, and consequently unappreciated. North Carolina, to be truly great and independent, must work for herself, and develop her immense, though hidden, resources. Is it wise, is it right, with mines of iron ore beneath our feet; with inexhaustible beds of coal to work those mines appearing at the very surface, that we should be so entirely dependent upon foreign and Northern supply? Is it right, with our capabilities of manufacturing to any extent; with a climate and soil suited to the production of Cotton at the very doors of the Factories, and with every required facility for the raising of wool; that nearly all our cotton and woollen fabrics should be purchased out of the State at an enhanced price, and brought here to supply the demand? Has not this state of things lasted too long? and is it not time for us to open our eyes to our true situation; realize the means of wealth at hand and hitherto unattended to and unemployed; husband our own resources; commence anew the encouragement and support of our own industrial pursuits; and supply our wants at home?

The information needed upon such subjects may be obtained in the mode proposed. A Convention of the Editors of the State is important for many reasons well known to the craft—but, in aid of the industrial pursuits of our citizens, such a meeting will be of great advantage when held at a time when our Manufacturers, Mechanics and Miners are assembled, with specimens of their productions brought from every section of our State, and ready to embody and diffuse practical statistical knowledge upon the various occupations to which they are attending. By such knowledge, our people will not only be enlightened, but our word for it, they will be astonished at the extent of the resources of the State. There are large quantities of machinery in operation in Davidson county, turning out hundreds of pails and tubs every year of the nicest kind—how many of our people know it? How many know that there are Silver and Lead mines there, worked to great advantage, as well as Gold? How many know the great number of Cotton Factories in the counties of Alamance, Randolph, Forsythe, Cumberland, Montgomery and Guilford? How many have ever seen a specimen of the Paper manufactured near Raleigh, Salem and Lincolnton? Who knows anything of the black and grey Cassimeres, and the Satinets manufactured in Salem, and at Rock Island Factory in Mecklenburg? or of the carriages, hats, shoes, chairs, carding and threshing machines that are manufactured in Guilford? Who can estimate the Flour annually sent to market, of excellent quality, from the large mills of the West and South? Where is the best iron ore, nearest to Raleigh? where the best coal in the State? where the best marble? where the richest copper mine? where the best gold mine? where the best slate, black lead, soapstone, &c. &c.

Are not all these very useful and important subjects of inquiry? And would not the public generally, as well as our Legislators and the Editors of the State, be deeply interested in seeing specimens of all our various manufactures, minerals and other productions? We think a meeting and exhibition of this kind would attract hither large crowds of our intelligent citizens who desire the prosperity of the State, and are willing to contribute to it.

We will not make this article longer. We commend it to the consideration of our people generally, and to the Editorial corps more particularly. If they will take it up and urge it upon the people, it is in their power to aid very much the accomplishment of the plan projected. And let them endeavor to come up themselves, to learn and profit no less by counsel with their brethren, than by intercourse with the large number of enterprising and practical men that we hope may be brought together.

The Newbernian proposes for *the time of these gatherings* about the 18th of December. What say our Western friends?

Printing Tracts, an old Custom in China.—When the Missionaries near Shanghai had been distributing books, an old man kindly accosted them and asked them to receive a Chinese tract in return. On opening, they read: "He that gives a good book, is a good man; he that gives ten is a very good man and will be happy for ages; but he that gives a large number of good books, must be regarded as a benevolent individual and as a benefactor to his species, and will be inconceivably happy forever." It is not an uncommon thing with the Chinese, when a man has been successful in a commercial enterprise, for him to go to the priests of Confucius and say: "I have been blessed in my undertaking; I am wealthy; I wish you to select some portion of the writings of Confucius, and I will be at the expense of the blocks by which they shall be printed." The selection is made, the terms proposed are published, saying: "The very honorable gentleman, ———, has been so benevolent as to have the blocks of Confucius cut, and he now calls on liberal gentlemen to aid him in the work." A subscription list is opened; one promises to pay for printing fifty copies, another twenty; and when the subscription list is closed, they employ a printer; a number of copies are struck off and given to each subscriber in proportion to his subscription, and these are distributed to the poor in the dwellings in which they live.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 17—Brig Sea Flower from Charleston. 19—Brigs Susan Soule from Savannah. Transit from Cardiff, Wales. 20—Schrs Fidelia from Philadelphia. E S Powell from New York. H Delany and Virginia from Charleston. Lake from Savannah. 21—Schrs Geneva from New York. Leesburg from Philadelphia, Hibernia from Salt Island. 22—Brig Julia Ford from Lincolnville, Me., Schrs Corinthian from Baltimore, Marion from Little River, Alaric from New York.

From California.—Our papers are to the 15th of September, fourteen days later than our previous advices.

There appears to have been a complete panic in the money market of San Francisco early in September, which resulted in the failure of a number of commercial houses. Among them were Henry M. Naglee, Simmons, Hutchinson & Co., Henry Howison, and Farley, Johnson & Co.

There arrived at San Francisco from the 1st of August to the 13th September, by sea, 5,940 persons, of whom 57 were females. The departures by sea for the same time were 4,672, all males.

Accidental Death of Mr. Clay's Grandson.—The *Times* tells us that Mr. Henry J. Duraide fell from on board the steamer Yuba, on her downward passage from Marysville, when within a few miles of Sacramento City, on Thursday night last, and was drowned. The deceased was a young gentleman of good promise and of most amiable deportment. His father the late Martin Durable of New Orleans, married a favorite daughter of Henry Clay; she died when their only son was a few years old, and he was subsequently reared in the family of his grandfather.

Huge Lump of Gold.—The Sacramento Transcript of the 14th ult. says that a report had been received there that a lump of gold and quartz, weighing upwards of four hundred pounds, had been found near Nevada city. The men who found it were offered $25,000 for it, which they refused.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company took place Monday. The annual report on the occasion represents that the nett revenue of the Company for the past year, has been over 9½ per cent. on the entire capital, and the dividend declared on the Washington branch is 7½ per cent.

Census of Washington.—The census just taken, makes the total population of Washington 40,072, of which 29,999 are white, 7,963 free blacks, and 2,110 slaves. Georgetown has 7,957, and Alexandria 8,700 inhabitants.

Hydropathy.—The following hit at the water cure was made by Charles Lamb, and no one but himself could have had so quaint a conceit; "It is," said he, "*neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the Deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured.*"

Artificial Legs.—Among the many ingenious contrivances which are at present exciting attention at the Fair of the American Institute in New York, is one to supply the place of an amputated leg. It is composed of solid willow wood and steel springs, with a due regard to the laws of anatomy, every joint in the natural leg being copied with a minuteness and nicety deserving of much praise. The Post says that it is impossible, when attached to the body, to discover any difference between it and the natural limb.

An Eastern lecturer, in expatiating upon the inventive genius of the Yankees, remarked that it would not be a very violent stretch of the imagination to believe that "a thoughtful Massachusetts or Connecticut baby, six months old, sits in his mother's lap, eyeing his own cradle, to see if he could not invent a better, or at least suggest some improvement."

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A

SEMI-WEEKLY FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

It has long been the wish of the Senior Editor of the Observer to make the experiment whether the public will sustain a paper in this town published oftener than once a week. Circumstances heretofore existing, have prevented any movement of the kind. But now, that he has the assistance of the Junior Editor, they are jointly willing to undertake the labor, provided such a subscription list shall be obtained as will probably pay the actual expenses.

We need not urge, to the citizens of this town, the inducements to the support of such an enterprize. They must be obvious, in the increased facilities of business of all kinds, and consequent increased importance and respectability of the place, as a business mart. Upon the public spirited citizens of this town must be the main reliance for the support of the enterprize, since the mail arrangements in this part of the State are such as to exclude from general circulation papers having a more frequent issue than once a week.

To the merchants and business men of the interior who can obtain a paper twice a week, it will be useful, by furnishing the most speedy information of the markets, arrivals of boats, &c.

The Editors are negotiating for the regular receipt of the latest political and commercial news by Telegraph.

It is proposed to issue the weekly paper as at present, on Tuesday, and at the present prices; and to issue the semi-weekly paper on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at $1 in advance, $1 50 during the year, and $5 at the end of the year.—Present subscribers to the weekly paper can have their names transferred to the other; and of such, those who have paid in advance will be credited in proportion, say for half the period of their present advance. The size of the paper will not be changed.

The semi-weekly paper will not be sent to any one of the present subscribers unless ordered. To all places where the mails can convey a paper twice a week, and where we have a sufficient number of subscribers to make it important, we will send to the Postmaster or some friend, a copy of this Prospectus with the names of the present subscribers, and we ask the favor of them to indicate upon that list, without delay, which paper they will prefer. To such lists we will be glad to receive the names of new *paying* subscribers, for either paper.

Should the prospect justify it, we propose to commence the semi-weekly paper either on the 1st of December or the 1st of January. So that a prompt response is desirable, that we may be able to make the necessary arrangements.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 10, 1850.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1850.

THE MAILS—GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—We have had but one failure of the Northern mail since our last. That occurred on Saturday last, when there came nothing North of Raleigh.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Jas. Tomlinson, Esq. member of the House of Commons from Johnston county, died on Tuesday night last.

Wm. Thompson, Lore, has been elected Senator from Wayne county, in place of John Exum, deceased.

RALEIGH REGISTER.—The Editor of the Register proposes to issue a "Daily Legislative Bulletin" during the ensuing session of our State Legislature. In order to insure the execution of this commendable enterprise, some 400 subscribers are needed. A subscription paper may be found at this office, to which we shall be pleased to receive signatures. Price of subscription $1 50 in advance.

"The Mountain Banner," at Rutherfordton, N. C., has passed into the hands of F. I. Wilson, and will hereafter be a Locofoco paper,—in which character it will scarcely have as much power to injure the Whig cause as it has had whilst sailing under Whig colours.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—There is scarcely a doubt that the 32d Congress will contain a large majority of Locofocos—probably from 34 to 40 in the House, and 15 to 20 in the Senate. Pennsylvania alone has made a change of 5, equal to 10, in the House; and the Washington Union, with all its professions of regret at the progress of abolitionism, is felicitating itself that the power of the Seward party is sufficient, by the split in the Whig ranks, to secure the election of 20 Locos from New York, in place of the 1 now in the House from that State. We suppose that the Locos in our Legislature will Gerrymander this State, so as to give themselves 6 members instead of the 3 they now have.

We regret, on every account, the predominance of Locofocoism in Congress. But just now we regret it the more because we would rejoice if Southern Whigs had the power to defeat any propositions for the modification of the Tariff for the benefit of Pennsylvania. That State has more interest than any other in Protection; yet she sends Locofoco anti-tariff men to Congress, and then asks the Whigs to come to her relief by voting for high duties! We hope that no Southern Whig will gratify her. Let her have the full benefit of that free trade which she denounces and yet practically sustains. The majority in Congress will be large in favor of free trade.

WASHINGTON AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD.—The North State Whig says that upwards of $30,000 have been subscribed at that place to this projected work, and that the subscription will reach $45,000; and further that $30,000 at least will be subscribed in Pitt county. This will be nearly as much as will be required.

THE MEXICAN IMPOSTOR.—Since the exposure in our last, of the self-styled "Lieut. Don Carlos Valencia, of the 4th Regiment Lancers, of Puebla, Mexico," a letter has been received from a gentleman of high respectability in New York, to whom the fellow had referred, giving a detailed account of his operations in that city and Albany. His situation as a sick stranger procured for him there, as here, the kindness of many persons. But in Albany he practiced a little roguery, which secured him a place in prison, where he remained long enough to show that his dark Mexican complection was *artificial*, being produced by the application of Turmeric. In New York, his illness was discovered to be feigned; he was detected in writing letters to himself, giving glowing accounts of his property in various places. He was turned out of a gentleman's house, and turned over to the police. In Springfield, Illinois, he married, borrowed what money he could from his wife's relations, and decamped.

Since the scoundrel left here, he has changed his *name*. He is put down at Charleston, among the passengers arrived by the Gladiator, from Wilmington, as Don H. Traabo, (which is a misprint for Don H. Trevalo, the name he is said to have assumed.) The people of the South should be on their guard against an artful swindler.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The article which we copy from the Raleigh Register, from the pen of the President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, contains many facts and views which are of importance to this and the Western portions of the State, and which may become still more important on the happening of a certain contingency, which is possible, if not probable.

The communication of "An Observer," came to hand too late for this week's paper.

MR. CLAY.—A great Barbecue on the 17th inst., at Lexington, Ken., complimentary to Mr Clay, was attended by a large concourse of citizens of both parties. Gov. Metcalfe, the President of the meeting, delivered a speech highly approving the course of Mr. Clay and those who supported the Compromise Bills. Resolutions approving of the Bills reported by the Committee of Thirteen, and tendering thanks to the members of that Committee; avowing the warmest attachment to the Union on the part of the people of Kentucky, and declaring that "under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky would be *the last* to give it up," were unanimously adopted.

Toasts complimentary to Mr. Fillmore, and to Messrs. Webster, Cass, Foote, Dickinson and Clay, were announced and received with great applause. Mr. Clay spoke for an hour in response to the sentiment complimenting himself.

Letters were read to the meeting from many distinguished gentlemen of both political parties—among others from Gen. Cass and Mr. Foote, both rejoicing over the settlement and expressing admiration of the course of Mr. Clay.

An Editorial Convention in Maryland has *unanimously* adopted resolutions expressing "inflexible attachment to the Union, its constitution and laws," approbation of the compromise measures which recently passed Congress, and disapprobation of the movements, whether North or South, against those measures.

They also resolved to petition Congress to abolish postage on Newspapers.

THE BOUNTY LAND LAWS.—The Secretary of the Interior has published a letter in reply to an inquiry, in which he decides that in his opinion no person is entitled, under the above law, to more than one land warrant, no matter how many terms of service he may have performed.

The following Card may be of interest to some of the old soldiers:—

To the Volunteers and Drafted Men of Cumberland County, who composed the Company of Captain John Armstrong, in the service of the United States in 1814-'15.

I HAVE filed with Col. John McLaurin, Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, a Copy of the Muster Roll of Capt. Armstrong's Company, of which company I was a Lieutenant, from whom those concerned may obtain all the necessary information to enable them to establish their claim to the bounty land granted them by the recent act of Congress. DAVID GILLIS.

October 24, 1850.

THE PROSPECT MORE AND MORE GLOOMY.—Our readers know with what strong affection we cling to the UNION, and how entirely we are convinced that the peace, the prosperity, the power, and the glory, of all its parts, depend on preserving it unbroken. Indeed the very existence of a system of republican government is involved in the existence of the Union. The worst species of war that ever prevailed,—a war of fanaticism on the one hand, and of outraged rights on the other,—will inevitably and instantly result from dissolution. We leave the imagination to fill up the picture of horrors which will follow. Even now, whilst the Union exists, it is a constant topic of disenssion, which section will have the power to injure the other the most by separation! If it be so now, what will be the feeling and the act when we are divided?

Entertaining such views, we have been the earnest and unwavering advocate of compromise and conciliation. We have been the more anxious on the subject because we thought that the only disunionists were at the South—that any reasonable plan of adjustment would satisfy the usually cool and calculating people of the North—and that it was here alone that the danger existed. We rejoiced at the adoption by Congress of what we deemed, on the whole, a reasonable compromise; and we trusted that good feeling would be restored. And so it would have been but for the most unexpected and outrageous conduct of many people at the North. They have set about to nullify the only one of the series of acts which has the least practical effect in favor of the South. They repudiate the solemn obligation of the Constitution, and of the law passed in pursuance of it. That law disclosed the fact that thousands of fugitives have been harbored in the Northern cities, to say nothing of those scattered about the country. These have been allowed to arm themselves,—have been encouraged to resist to the death the execution of the law. The consequence is, that in two cases only have fugitives been restored under the law—but *two*, out of the thousands who are notoriously harbored among them.

Among the recent signs which tend to a fatal issue of this question, we may enumerate the following:—

At the Presbyterian Synod held at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 17th instant, "a memorial from the session and congregation from Pittsburg and Beaver was presented, praying the Synod to give an expression of opinion against the Fugitive Slave Law. The memorial denounces it as injurious.—A motion was made to postpone the matter indefinitely, which was lost—*only one in favor of postponing!*

"The Rev. Proctor Smith, Campbell and others made flaming speeches against the law. They pronounced it a subversion of morality and oppressive. They said they would go to the Penitentiary before obeying such a law. Great excitement prevails in the Convention. A committee composed of a majority of persons opposed to the law was appointed to report on the subject."

Here we have a large body of Ministers of the Gospel, and Elders of a Church, throwing the weight of their powerful influence against the constitution and the laws! We suppose they think they are doing God service by such conduct; and so we suppose did the men who hanged the gamblers at Vicksburg a few years ago. In our opinion the Pittsburg Presbytery is guilty of the greater sin of the two.

Again:—A Party of Thirteen Fugitive Slaves passed through Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pa., on the 19th inst., en route for Canada. The next day they were followed by two individuals, who, engaging the assistance of a constable, followed on in their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in overtaking the slaves at Wilkesbarre; but *owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favor*, THEY WERE FORCED TO BEAT A HASTY RETREAT. The constable was induced to follow them under the impression that they were horse-thieves, but on learning otherwise, he refused to render any further co-operation.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Once more:—At Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., a large crowd of colored persons assembled in front of the court house, to await the decision of Judge Grier in the case of the negro man named Henry Garnet, arrested under the fugitive slave law, and claimed by Mr. Thomas P. Jones, of Cecil county, Md.

After a patient examination of the case, the Judge decided that the claimant had failed to make out his case, and accordingly discharged the prisoner. On coming out of the court house, Garnet was received by his colored friends with joyous exultations bordering on a riot; so much so that the Mayor begged them to desist. They disobeyed his request, when the police interfered and a violent collision ensued between the officers of the law and the negroes. In the fight one of the police had his finger nearly bitten off by a colored man. Finally, the crowd was dispersed, and three of the ringleaders were arrested and held to bail in one thousand dollars each to answer for a violation of the law.

A committee then proceeded to canvass the city to get assistance in the publication of certain incendiary resolutions regarding the fugitive slave law, which the responsible papers refuse to publish, considering them riotous in tendency, and subversive of law and order.

The following we copy from the New York Express:—

"*Another case under the Fugitive Laws.*—A Southern man at Pittsburg who came to arrest a slave, named Jones, who swore that the negro whom he pointed out had been his slave two years since, but had run away, and who claimed his delivery up to him by the "commissioner," was thwarted in his purpose under the law. He got hold of the wrong man, for all the old residents in Pittsburg knew that Jones had lived in that city for over twenty years. The claimant was committed to prison for perjury, and Jones went on his way rejoicing. After laying in jail four days, the claimant was released on $1000 bail."

We think it highly probable that these "old residents in Pittsburg" are of the class whose testimony can be bought very low, and that the *bona fide* owner of the negro has thus been defrauded out of his right, and incarcerated in jail besides. So also in the Philadelphia case, probably. "The claimant failed to make out his case." He may thank his stars that he, too, was not committed for perjury, as a warning to all persons in like cases offending.

The Washington Union says,—

We *confess* we were *greatly grieved* and surprised to read in a respectable Ohio paper, that the democratic members of Congress elected from that State would probably support the repeal of the fugitive-slave law. We can hardly permit ourselves to believe that it is possible we fancy there must be some mistake on the subject.

The case at Detroit, of which we have heretofore given some account, was finally settled by the owner getting $300, (after paying the expenses of the suit.) This sum was perhaps half the value of his property. And it was raised by subscription, "not a real noisy abolitionist subscribing a dollar."

The Whig convention at Utica, N. Y.—a convention called solely because the former convention at Syracuse had endorsed Seward's course, and for the purpose of repudiating that endorsement,—met and adjourned without saying one word about the Fugitive slave law, though it approved of the other compromise measures. This omission is a fearful sign that the law cannot be sustained in that great State. Another of equally evil portent, is the letter of Mr. Hunt, the candidate of that convention, in which he declares that the law "could not have been well considered, and needs essential modification"—a declaration at war with the well known fact that the bill was before Congress for months, was fully discussed, and many votes taken on proposed amendments.

The conclusions to which we are forced, by these and many other signs at the North, contrary to our original and strongly cherished hope and belief, are, *that the law cannot be sustained;*—that, even if it be not repealed, it cannot be enforced. In the few cases where the courts and officers will do their duty, mobs, black and white, stand ready to defeat their action, or to deter the owner from invoking it.

Well, what then is to be done? We do not hesitate to say, *that the Union cannot stand, and ought not to stand*, if this, the only one of the series of measures which is of any real value to the South, is either repealed or nullified. To say nothing of the baseness of allowing a series of acts to be passed, with the understanding that they were each and all part of a compromise of conflicting claims, and then that the stronger party should stand to all that had been conceded to itself and repeal the only one it conceded to the other party—to say nothing of this, the South has a constitutional right to this law, and to its faithful execution,—a right which neither its honor nor its interest will permit it to relinquish at any hazard, even of disunion itself.

It is with great reluctance that we have admitted the above conclusions. They are, however, forced upon us by the state of things at the North, and it is our duty to let our readers at the South see, as we see it, what is going on there. If Southern papers have any readers at the North, we would add, that it is due to them to be warned of the fatal tendency of their movements.

Since the above was in type we are glad to see that a movement is on foot in New York to hold a great meeting of all classes and all parties, to express the feeling of that city in favor of a faithful observance of the law. This step is advocated by the Express, Courier & Enquirer, and Mirror, (Whig papers,) the Journal of Commerce, and Herald, (Locofoco,) and is bitterly opposed by the Tribune, (Whig Abolitionist,) and the Evening Post, (Locofoco Abolitionist,) which threatens those merchants who sign the call for the meeting with the loss of the custom of the free soil people of the North! But the proposition meets with such general favor that in the whole length of Broad street only two persons refused to sign it, in Exchange Place only one, and in Pine street only two. Total *five*, in three business streets. Three more were met with in a portion of Broadway, which was canvassed by the same gentleman.

This is certainly gratifying. But as to New York city, we never had any doubt. The people of that city are too well informed of the actual condition of things at the South, to be humbugged by brawling fanatics. They have too many personal friends at the South to allow themselves to be arrayed against us on so vital a point. And their own interest, the prosperity of their great city, is too largely dependent on continued friendly intercourse with the South, to admit of a moment's doubt as to their course. It is the interior of that State, and nearly the whole of the other Northern States, that seem unsound, and bent on forcing a repeal or nullification of the law, and along with it, a repeal of the Union!

MISSISSIPPI.—A great Union meeting was held at Vicksburg a few days ago. Judge Sharkey, who served as President of the Nashville Convention last Summer, was the principal speaker, and in the course of his remarks he said,—

"He had suspected some persons in the South of disunion movements. *Recent transactions had satisfied him that those persons desired a dissolution of the Union, per se, and that the pretext of southern rights was made in order to cloak that design. He was as afraid of such southern men as he was of northern men, and perhaps a little more so.* The people were now called upon to take one side or the other. Union or disunion were the alternatives. Between them must the choice now be made. He closed his speech with an eloquent appeal for the preservation of the Union.

A disunion meeting was held at Natchez, which was addressed by Gov. Quitman and others. Out of 200 persons present, only 75 concurred in the purposes of the meeting, and consequently it was deemed inexpedient to offer resolutions.

THE BODY OF GEN. TAYLOR was removed from the Congressional Cemetery at Washington City, on Friday last, for the purpose of being transported to its final resting place on the family estate in Kentucky. Col Taylor, the General's brother, and Col. Bliss, his son-in-law, with the U. S. Marshal and District Attorney, formed the escort. In passing through Baltimore on the same day, a very large number of persons crowded the streets along which the funeral car passed.

NORTHERN LOCOFOCOS—THE *only true* FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.—The following synopsis of recent demonstrations of Locofoco sentiment at the North, furnishes a singular commentary upon the praise which has been lavished upon the alleged loyalty of the Northern Democracy. It shows, that however treacherous and disloyal are many Northern Whigs, treachery and disloyalty are by no means confined to that party, but that on the contrary they are vices equally fashionable if not more in vogue among Northern Democrats. It shows also, facts for which we have long contended, that for the defeat of the abolitionists, and for respect to the Constitutional rights of the South, we must look exclusively to neither party, but to the moderate men of all parties.

The New York Post, one of the leading organs of the *united* Democracy of that State, regretting that "the act of Congress mutilating New Mexico and offering Texas ten millions is beyond the chance of repeal," counsels the imposition of the Wilmot proviso, and says:

"The laws organizing the Territories of New Mexico and Utah are happily open to amendment, New Mexico should be admitted immediately as a State, which will put an end to agitation in that quarter. The *prohibition of Slavery in the Territory of Utah* will quench a fire-brand which will never cease to blaze as long as that question is undecided."

In addition to this evidence we quote from the address of a Democratic leader who makes the following urgent appeal, whilst he gives an historical statement, no doubt perfectly new to Southern Democrats. Mr. Tompkins *loquitur:*

"Are you prepared, fellow Democrats, to show your disregard of truth, honor, and common humanity? For did you not, in 1848, proclaim that you would advocate the cause of 'free-soil for free labor and freemen?' Will you now violate the sacred principle of truth, by action at variance with that assertion?"

We find next, a nice account of a Democratic convention in Wisconsin. After nominating "a Free-soil candidate for Congress," the convention passed a number of resolutions in favor "of free-soil, *Internal Improvements*, land reform, cheap postage, homestead exemption, free-trade, and direct taxation. The convention also expressed itself in favor of Thomas Hart Benton for the next Presidency, and in *opposition to the fugitive slave law.*"

Add to this the *secret* nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and the determination of all the recently elected Locofoco Members of Congress from Ohio to repeal the Fugitive slave Law, and one would think, that unscrupulous as they generally are, Locofoco Presses would cease their attempts to manufacture capital out of Whig Abolition sympathies. One would think that they would now at least follow the advice of the Union, and "drop party warfare" until the Union is saved.

The steamer Chatham, Capt. Hurt, arrived within five miles of town on Wednesday last. We believe the hands *dug through* the sand banks!—*North Car'n.*

MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.—The Wilmington Journal, although "it takes some Northern papers, and has some private correspondents at the North," says that until enlightened on this subject by us, "it never dreamed of such acting," as Mr. Van Buren's nomination for the Presidency by the late Locofoco Convention in New York. If this be the case, we would suggest to the Journal, that it displays very little modesty in flatly contradicting a statement of which, by its own avowal it knows nothing, and of which it "never dreamed." If we chose to follow the example of the Journal, we might insinuate, that, despite its contradiction, the Journal not only has "dreamed of such acting," but has purposely suppressed its knowledge of it. For, the Journal's columns indicate on the part of its Editor, very close attention to the Washington Union, in which we first saw mention of this fact. The Union derived its information from the New York Post, whose Editor is the leader of one of the high contracting parties in the convention which nominated Mr. Van Buren, and effected a reconciliation between the regular democrats and the Van Buren Freesoilers. The Post's statement bears the marks of truth; it is characteristic of Locofocoism, and we see no reason to doubt it. It is further confirmed by the fact, that the same convention studiously avoided any commendation of Mr Dickinson, a course generally regarded as equivalent to a censure.—Now which is worse, censure of Dickinson by Locofocos, or praise of Seward by the Whigs? We do not defend Northern Whigs from the charge of abolition sympathies, but we think that the Journal and its associates who denounce Whigs without measure, might vent a little of their indignation on their own Northern allies who equally deserve it.

THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION.—The Southern Locofocos have never yet given up the point they made in regard to the influences under which the people of California went to work to organize a State Constitution, and to demand admission into the Union. They asserted boldly that Gen. Taylor had sent Thos. Butler King as special agent to California to recommend that course to the people, and that under that recommendation the Convention was called, Delegates elected, and the Constitution framed. This was denied. Mr. Venable's resolution called upon the President for information. Gen. Taylor's reply emphatically denied the charge. Thos. Butler King indignantly denied it. And now the Washington papers bring us a letter from Gen. Riley, the Military Governor of California under whose Proclamation the Convention was held, in which he says,—

"I did not at any time receive from Gen. Taylor, or any member or members of his Cabinet, any instructions, orders or intimations to issue a proclamation, or to take any other step to require or induce the people of California to form a State Government.

"Secondly.—The people of California, in forming their State constitution, did act in conformity with or under the directions contained in, my proclamation.

"Thirdly.—I never did know, nor was I ever informed, that the Administration of Gen. Taylor, by its orders, instructions, agent, or agents, attempted to control the people of California in the formation of their State Government."

Will this suffice to put the slander to rest?

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall, of the firm of Howland and Aspinwall, and Mr. Edward Woolsey, of the firm of Woolsey and Woolsey, well known houses in New York, have become the proprietors, by purchase for $40,000, of an invention of immense importance, being a process of refining Sugar in *two minutes*, instead of three weeks, and at scarcely any expense at all, compared with the old and tedious mode.—The following, from the N. Y. Sun, will show the value of this invention:—

Those who are at all acquainted with the process of refining sugar know what a laborious and expensive operation it is. The sugar is placed in a large vessel, from which the air is exhausted, then subjected to an intense heat, besides undergoing slow and repeated filtrations, the time occupied in purifying it being about three weeks.

The invention owned by Messrs. Howland and Woolsey entirely revolutionizes the refining process. The sugar is taken in its black, dirty state, just as it comes from the planters' boiler, thrown into the machine, and in a twinkling the refuse stuff is separated from the mass, leaving the clean, white, sparkling sugar alone by itself, ready for family use. In *two minutes* the refining is completed, which by the usual mode required three weeks of time, the employment of many hands, and the consumption of much fuel. In this new process *heat* is required.

The invention is one of remarkable ingenuity and certainty in its operations. The sugar to be refined is mixed with molasses until it is of a semi-fluid consistency. The mass is then placed within a revolving sieve, the wires of which are so fine as to retain the sugar, but permitting the exit of the liquid parts. By means of steam power the tremendous velocity of two thousand revolutions per minute is given to the sieve; and so great is the centrifugal force thus applied to the mixture within, that the molasses and impurities instantly fly off, leaving the sugar behind purified, white, and, what seems singular, perfectly dry. The article thus produced is what is generally known as refined brown sugar. It resembles powdered loaf sugar, and needs but one more operation to convert it into the loaf. The entire machine occupies but a little more space than a good-sized wash tub.

The great value of this discovery will be apparent to all. Sugar planters at the South have comparatively no facilities for sugar refining.—They ship their products just as they come from the plantation boiler, and here in the North we do their refining. It is chiefly for this purpose that the vast refineries which tower up in various parts of this city and other places have been erected. But their occupation will soon be gone.

Messrs. Howland & Woolsey are gentlemen of enterprise and liberality. They will place the invention at the service of every sugar planter in the country, make money for themselves and the planters, and save vast sums to the people—the poor especially; for the result will soon be a reduction in the price of clean sugars. The annual amount of refined sugar consumed in this country is estimated at 100,000,000 lbs. A reduction of two cents per pound would be a gain of two millions of dollars for the people. The first of these machines ever produced on a practical scale in this country has recently been constructed at the large machine works of Mr G. B. Hartson, Nos. 58 and 60 Vesey street. Trials were made yesterday and the day previous, in the presence of many practical men—refiners—and all were utterly astonished at the results shown. The machine tried is of a capacity to refine two hundred pounds of sugar in two minutes.

The machine was invented nearly at the same time in France and in the United States. To the French inventor Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey gave $10,000 for the right in the United States. They afterwards found a Yankee who had patented a similar machine in this country, and of him they bought the right for $30,000, cash.

At a fair now holding in New York, there is an object of much attraction: a large gothic arm-chair backed and cushioned with beautifully wrought needlework in worsted. The needlework is from the hands of the daughter of President *Fillmore.*

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 23, 1850.

The Asia arrived this morning. At Liverpool Cotton firm at previous quotations, and fair demand. Sales of the week 43,460 bales, of which speculators took over 11,000, and exporters 2,500. Fair Cotton as quoted last week.

Havre Cotton market languid.

At Glasgow, Cotton quiet but steady. Flour and other things unchanged.

Political news unimportant.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Pacific has arrived at New York.

Cotton was dull at Liverpool. Prices unchanged. Sales of the last 4 days 17,000 bales.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Synod of North Carolina at its late meeting at Centre Church, passed the following Resolution, viz:

"Whereas, the Governor of the State has appointed Thursday, the 14th of November, inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer,

Therefore, Resolved, That this Synod recommend to all the Churches and Congregations under its care, to observe said day for the purposes mentioned by the Chief Executive officer of the State."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrest of Fugitives—Great Excitement—Bloodshed Anticipated.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.

The U. S. marshal has warrants for the arrest of a large number of fugitive slaves, who are stopping here.

Much excitement prevails among the negro population, and the Court House has been surrounded by them all the morning. They are determined to resist any attempt to carry the fugitives back to slavery, even to the shedding of blood. One man, named Lattimer, who has been here for three or four years, was recognised and pointed out by his master. Blood may be shed if an open arrest is attempted.

It is said that a number of arrests have already been made. There is reason to suppose that one or more fugitives are now in the Leverett street jail.

LATER.—The Slave has probably ere this been placed in concealment. He man is said to be left a cabinet maker by trade, who escaped from Macon, Ga., two years since, and has been doing business in Cambridge street.

INDEPENDENCE.

The new Secretary of the Navy, William A. Graham, of this State, (says the Wilmington Aurora,) seems to exhibit a degree of independence heretofore unknown among the public functionaries at the City of Washington. We hope he will always maintain it. We clip the following illustration from a letter in the Baltimore Clipper:

"Mr. Graham is determined to be his own master, in the execution of his office. The law authorising the building of a floating Dry Dock at San Francisco, recently came up for execution. He was informed, that the routine of the Department required that the Naval Bureaus should consider this law, and that as all of them, but one, were opposed to the policy of this kind of Docks, it would be well to refer it to them for their opinion. The answer to this impudent suggestion, was an investigation by the Secretary himself of the whole subject, from its first introduction into the Department, and an order to the proper officers to prepare the requisite papers for the signatures of the patentees! This will be good news to those having business with the Navy Department."

Georgia.—The Athens Banner publishes sundry letters from counties in Georgia assuring the editor of the strength of the Union cause. The editor says: "It is no longer a matter of doubt that the people of the up-country of Georgia will sustain the adjustment by an overwhelming majority. The cause of the Union is literally sweeping every thing before it."

Ohio Legislature.—The Ohio Statesman (Dem.) gives complete returns, from which it appears that the new Senate comprises 17 Whigs, 16 Democrats, and 3 Free-Soilers, total 36. And the House 32 Whigs, 32 Democrats, and 8 Free-Soilers, total 72.

Senator Soule arrived at New Orleans on the 15th, at night, and was enthusiastically received by his constituents. They formed a procession and escorted him to his residence, where he made a speech defending his course, and denouncing his opponents, which caused some dissatisfaction, and elicited hisses from the crowd.

California Illustrated.—The St. Louis Intelligencer notices the arrival at that city, of forty two returning emigrants from California, and says:

"They bring with them in the aggregate about $30,000, the bulk of which is in the hands of two or three men. Quite a number of them return entirely destitute, having to rely upon their comrades for the means of reaching home."

A Precocious Couple.—One of the census takers for Greene county, Mr. McCoy, says the Xenia (Ohio) Torchlight, informs us of an instance of precocity that came under his observation in the eastern part of that county, which we venture to say, is unparalleled in this latitude. The parties are a married couple, the husband 18, and the wife 16. They have been married about four years, and have two children—one of which is over three years of age, and the other over one! If a younger couple than they have commenced "adding to the glory and greatness of their country" we hope to hear of it.

Again I urge the sons of Carolina to rouse up from their dangerous lethargy. Would that they would all turn "traitors," as the "gentleman from Kentucky," the true traitor, is pleased to term one of the most zealous advocates of Southern rights—for the reward of such traitors would be liberty! Let your watchword be, the South and her rights, and do or die!

A DAUGHTER OF CAROLINA.

This is from the Charleston Mercury. If this female is an average specimen of the married women of South Carolina, we do not wonder that nearly all the husbands in that State are fierce for the dissolution of the Union.

Postscript.

Great Excitement at Chicago, Ills.—A City Government counselling disobedience to an Act of Congress!

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.

The City Council of Chicago has passed resolutions nullifying the Act of Congress respecting the Fugitive Slave Law, and releasing the Police from obedience to it. This act of the City Authorities has caused great excitement, and last night a meeting of four or five thousand people was held—the Mayor presiding. Senator Douglass made a powerful speech, sustaining the acts of Congress in passing this bill, and also the Compromise. His speech had a powerful effect on the meeting, and caused a change in public opinion in favor of the law and against the acts of the City Council.

UNION MEETING.—A large Union Meeting was held in Greensborough on Wednesday last—Gov. Morehead presided, and, together with Messrs. J. A. Gilmer and John Kerr, addressed the meeting. Particulars in our next.

The census of Guilford shows 19,731 inhabitants; Increase 356. Of Wayne 13,650; Increase 4,236.

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS**, consisting of a general assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.** I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce. N. KING,

10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-4f

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 7th instant, my negro man SANDY, (Tailor by trade.) I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State, or on his delivery to me in this place. He is lurking about town, or he may be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, where he has relations.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Southern Direct Trade with England.—The New York Herald states that several persons from the Southern States went out in the last Steamer for the purpose of making some new commercial arrangements in England, by which a direct trade may be opened between the South and the nations of Europe. "Southern capitalists are largely interested in this movement, and their agents will effect, doubtless, some measures of great importance. The cause of such enterprise, (remarks the Herald,) on the part of the South, is to be traced to the belligerant attitude of the Northern States, which are chasing a political abstraction, to end in a deplorable overthrow of our commerce."

MARRIED,

At Pittsborough, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Davis, Mr. WILLIAM WATTERS, of Brunswick county, to Miss SOPHIA CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late Maurice Waddell.

In Warren county, on the 15th inst., the Rev. N. A. PURIFOY, Pastor of the Baptist Church of Fayetteville, to Miss INDIANA F. WATSON.

In Moore county, on the 17th inst., by Ma'eom McCrummen, Esq., Mr. JOHN McLEOD to Miss NANCY, daughter of John McKinnon, of Montgomery.

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., by the Rev'd Dr. Drane, Mr. OWEN H. RANKIN to Miss MARY E. HALSEY, all of that place.

On the 22d inst., by William Shaw, Esq., Mr. ALEX'R McDONALD, of Cumberland, formerly of Moore county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Neil McLeod, Esq., of Moore.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. H. Knight, Mr. CHAS. W. BENNETT, formerly of Anson county, N. C., to Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of Jesse Heard, Esq., of Yazoo county, Mississippi.

DIED,

On the 18th inst., in the 58th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of James Lucas, formerly of Marion District, S. C., but for the last 29 years of Montgomery county, N. C. She professed faith in Christ and attached herself to the Baptist Church some 25 years ago, of which she continued a worthy member—beloved by all who knew her for her deep piety and reverence for religion, until she, by the relentless hand of death, was removed from Earth to reap her glorious reward in Heaven. A more affectionate wife, tender mother, and devoted friend, never lived. She has left a husband and four children to mourn their irreparable loss—but their loss is her eternal gain.—*Com.*

In Richmond county, on the 18th instant, JOSEPH, infant son of Lauchlin W. and Nancy McLaurin, aged 18 months.

In New York, on the 13th Sept., of Erysipelas, THOMAS C. H. CHADWICK, son of Asa P. and Ann Chadwick, of Randolph county. He was a native of Newbern, N. C. He died tranquil, without a struggle or groan, in the 20th year of his age.—*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., after a long illness, which was borne with the patience of a true christian, Miss ELIZABETH CUTLAR, aged 74 years.

In Goldsborough, on the 11th instant, Mr. JAS. M. BATTLE, of Mississippi, eldest son of James S. Battle, Esq., of Edgecombe county.

In Warren county, N. C., on the 21st Oct. Dr. EDWARD J. HOOPER, in the 33d year of his age.

On October 21st, at his residence in Wake county, Rev. ALSA H. TUCKER, of the North Carolina Conference, in the 45th year of his age.

In the vicinity of Milton, North Carolina, on the 9th instant, of Paralysis, after a very brief illness, Gen. BARZILLIA GRAVES, aged 68 years, formerly a member of both branches of the Legislature, Major General of the Militia, &c.

In Anson county, on the 13th instant, Mr. JONATHAN WILSON, aged about 50 years.

At his residence near DeKalb, Miss., on the 13th inst., of paralysis, with which he had been afflicted for some three or four years, Mr. ARCHIBALD C. ADAMS, in the 38th year of his age. Mr. Adams was a public spirited and enterprising citizen; and by strict integrity and industrious habits, accumulated a handsome property. He was a native of Anson county, North Carolina, but removed to Mississippi in 1841. The deceased was a worthy member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was universally esteemed as an honest and reputable man by all who knew him.

(Paulding (Miss) Clarion.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 29.

Brandy, p'ch,	45	a 50	Lard,	6¼ a	7½
Ditto, apple,	50	a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a	
Beeswax,	20	a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a	7
Bacon,	9	a 9¼	Molasses,	25 a	30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a	
Cotton,	12	a 12¼	Oats,	40 a	
Corn,	70	a 75	Oil, Linseed,	90 a	
Coffee,	12½	a 15	Powder,	5 00 a	6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾ a	2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a	9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11 a	12½
Flour,	6¼	a 6¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a	
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a	50
Flaxseed,	1 25	a	Shingles,	2 a	2½
Hides, green,	3	a 4½	Tallow,	10 a	
Ditto, dry,	6	a 10	Wheat,	90 a	1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	35 a	36
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	11 a	12½
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2 a	2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has declined, last sales at 12 to 12¼. Flour scarce, sells at 6¼ to 6¾ Corn 70 to 75. Bacon 9 to 9¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 68 to 75. No arrival of Fayetteville Flour. Lard 8 to 9. Lumber—Wide Boards 5 00. Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 20 to 2 25; Hard 1 25. Spirits Turpentine 26. No sales of Timber.

At New York Cotton has declined ⅛. It was expected that the Asia would bring accounts of a rise at Liverpool; but the news was only that the article was firm at former prices. Middling Uplands at New York 14¼. Corn 65 to 67. Flour $4 50 to $5 00.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Co's Lighter Express, with goods for G Gardner, J S Gibson, A Hunt, W McIntyre, H L Myrover & Co, M Brown & Son, F Fries, M Greentree & Co, N Kendall, John Hunt, C Banks, Weatherly & Dick, Jesse Smith, Boger & Maxwell, Tyson & Person, E Belo, E A Vogler & Co, Woollen & Elliott, J T Council & Cain, King & Hege, Mrs C N Fennell, J D Williams, R D Golding, R Gray, A D McLean & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, F & H Fries, Union Manuf Co, J & B G Worth, J & F Garrett, Hall, Sackett & Co, F L Gorrell, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, R Foster, D G McRae, J Jessup, Shelly & Field, N K McDuffie, M L & R J Holmes, Scott & McAdoo, W A McCorkle, J Worth, J G Lash, J M Williams, Bowman & Donnell, J H & J Martine.

Oct. 24—Cape Fear Co's Lighter Cumberland, from Steamer Chatham, 5 miles below town, with goods for M Brown & Son, Bowman & Donnell, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, G Gardner, Tyson & Person, E A Vogler & Co, S D Wiggins, Woollen & Elliott, N Kendall, J & B G Worth, J M Worth, F & H Fries, Dr C W Woollen, Miss R Bradley, R D Golding, King & Hege, R Foster, J H & J Martine, T Caldwell & Son, F Fries, E Belo, F L Gorrell, J T Council & Cain, Weatherly & Dick, A Hunt, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, Mooney, Carter & Co, Deep River Manuf Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, W A McCorkle,

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boardors, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. N. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18tf

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refiued Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chissels; Augurs; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.

August 17, 1850. 33tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and otherwise poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say, please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

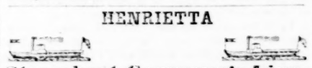
August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

HENRIETTA



Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follows:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with despatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS AND CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Temter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Stuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Male Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Brideshurg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, *New York.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S

Series of School Histories.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the U. States.
3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
2. Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy
3. Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

August 9, 1850. 34-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Androns, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Gridirons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Land Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
179 Baltimore st., near Light.

[12-ypd]

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

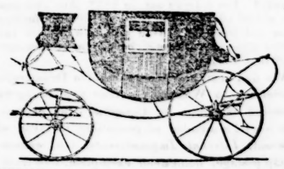
We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle.

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

August 10, 1850. 32-3m

REMOVAL.

H. Branson & Son

HAVE removed to the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Taylor and Underwood, five doors West of the Market House, North side Hay street, where they have opened a very extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Which they invite all to call and examine.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36tf

Northern Flour.

25 BBLS. Extra sup. FAMILY FLOUR.
25 ditto prime No. 3 Mackerel.

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA ranaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33-16wp

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE

Affordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

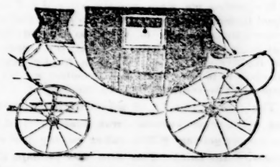
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice,